

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE
SCOTT COUNTY
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2003**



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CRIT LUALLEN
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Ernie Fletcher, Governor
Robbie Rudolph, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable, George Lusby, County Judge/Executive
Honorable Bobby Hammons, Scott County Sheriff
Members of the Scott County Fiscal Court

The enclosed report prepared by Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC, Certified Public Accountants, presents the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the County Sheriff of Scott County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

We engaged Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC to perform the audit of this statement. We worked closely with the firm during our report review process; Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC evaluated the Scott County Sheriff's internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Crit Luallen".

Crit Luallen
Auditor of Public Accounts

Enclosure



**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE
SCOTT COUNTY
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2003**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE
SCOTT COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended
December 31, 2003

Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC has completed the Scott County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2003. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees increased by \$100,859 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$778,866 as of December 31, 2003. Revenues increased by \$107,538 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$6,679.

Report Comments:

- Lacks Adequate Segregation of Duties
- The Sheriff Should Require Depository Institutions To Pledge Or Provide Sufficient Collateral To Protect Deposits

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were uninsured and unsecured.

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The Honorable George Lusby, Scott County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Hammons, Scott County Sheriff
Members of the Scott County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the County Sheriff of Scott County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2003. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Scott County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Scott County Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Scott County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 23, 2004, on our consideration of the Scott County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

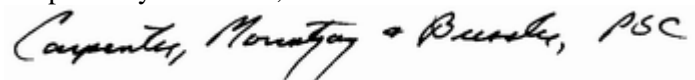
The Honorable George Lusby, Scott County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Hammons, Scott County Sheriff
Members of the Scott County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comments and recommendations, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

- Lacks Adequate Segregation of Duties
- The Sheriff Should Require Depository Institutions To Pledge Or Provide Sufficient Collateral To Protect Deposits

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Scott County Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Scott County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC

Audit fieldwork completed -
September 23, 2004

SCOTT COUNTY
BOBBY HAMMONS, COUNTY SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2003

Revenues

State Fees For Services:

Transport of Prisoners	\$ 12,760	
Sheriff Security Service	53,932	
Waiting on Court	<u>28,003</u>	\$ 94,695

Circuit Court Clerk:

Arrest Fees		4,265
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Fiscal Court		78,861
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County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		2,982
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Commission On Taxes Collected		568,122
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Fees Collected For Services:

Auto Inspections	\$ 12,575	
Serving Papers	54,009	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	7,410	
Miscellaneous	<u>1,323</u>	75,317

Other:

Sheriff's 10% Add on Fees	\$ 34,535	
Sheriff's Adverstising Costs	1,410	
Advertising Fees	<u>3,600</u>	39,545

Interest Earned		<u>1,836</u>
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Total Revenues		<u>\$ 865,623</u>
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Expenditures

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:

Other Charges:

Circuit Clerk-Horse Sale	\$ 200	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	4,920	
Refund to state for overpayment	<u>2,776</u>	\$ 7,896

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

SCOTT COUNTY
BOBBY HAMMONS, COUNTY SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2003
(Continued)

Total Allowable Expenditures		\$	7,896
Net Revenues		\$	857,727
Less: Statutory Maximum			<u>72,861</u>
Excess Fees		\$	784,866
Less: Training Incentive Benefit	\$	3,036	
Less: Expense Allowance		<u>2,965</u>	<u>6,001</u>
Excess Fees Due County for 2004		\$	778,865
Payments to Fiscal Court - Monthly			<u>726,048</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit		\$	<u><u>52,817</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

SCOTT COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2003

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the County Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2003 services
- Reimbursements for 2003 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2003

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

SCOTT COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 December 31, 2003

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems.

This is a multiple-employer public retirement system that covers all eligible full-time employees. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 6.34 percent for the first six months of the year and 7.34 percent for the last six months of the year. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 16.28 percent for the first six months of the year and 18.51 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record.

Note 3. Deposits

In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. The Sheriff entered into a written agreement with the depository institution and met requirements (a), (b), and (c) stated above. However, as of November 30, 2003, the collateral and FDIC insurance together did not equal or exceed the amount on deposit, leaving \$ 225,812 of public funds uninsured and unsecured.

The county official's deposits are categorized below to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the county official as of November 30, 2003.

	<u>Bank Balance</u>
FDIC insured	\$ 100,000
Uncollateralized and uninsured	<u>225,812</u>
Total	<u>\$ 325,812</u>

SCOTT COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 2003

Note 4. Drug Forfeiture Account

The Scott County Sheriff's office maintains a Drug Forfeiture account with Farmer's Bank. This account holds money confiscated during drug arrests and does not have to be included in the Sheriff's excess fee calculation. The account had receipts of \$500 during 2003 and had zero expenditures. The ending balance in the account as of December 31, 2003 was \$656.

Note 5. Balance Due Fiscal Court

The balance of \$52,817 due the fiscal court at the completion of the audit is due to the Sheriff paying his excess fees monthly on a cash basis and commissions accruing for December and not being received until January.

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SCOTT COUNTY
BOBBY HAMMONS, COUNTY SHERIFF
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2003

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

The Sheriff Should Require Depository Institutions To Pledge Or Provide Sufficient Collateral To Protect Deposits

On November 30, 2003, \$ 225,812 of the Sheriff's deposits of public funds in depository institutions were uninsured and unsecured. According to KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. We recommend that the Sheriff require the depository institution to pledge or provide collateral in an amount sufficient to secure deposits of public funds at all times.

Sheriff's Response:

None

INTERNAL CONTROL - REPORTABLE CONDITION & MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

We conclude the internal control structure lacks a proper segregation of duties. There is a limited staff size, which prevents adequate division of responsibilities. The Sheriff has statutory authority to assume the role as custodian of monetary assets as well as recorder of transactions and preparer of financial statements.

The Sheriff could institute additional controls to compensate for the lack of adequate segregation of duties by recounting and depositing monies, performing surprise cash counts, reconciling monthly reports to receipts and disbursements ledgers and reviewing the bank reconciliation.

Sheriff's Response:

None

PRIOR YEAR:

The Sheriff Should Require The Depository Institution To Pledge Or Provide Sufficient Collateral And Enter Into A Written Agreement To Protect Deposits

This has not been corrected and is repeated.

Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This has not been corrected and is repeated.

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable George Lusby, Scott County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Hammons, Scott County Sheriff
Members of the Scott County Fiscal Court

Report On Compliance And On Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit Of The Financial
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Scott County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated September 23, 2004. This was a special report on the Scott County Sheriff's financial statement prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Scott County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2003, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying comments and recommendations.

- The Sheriff Should Require The Depository Institution To Pledge Or Provide Sufficient Collateral To Protect Deposits

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Scott County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design

Report On Compliance And On Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit Of The Financial
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards
(Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

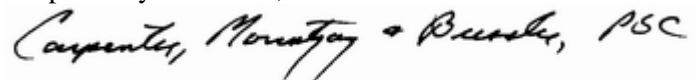
or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statement. A reportable condition is described in the accompanying comments and recommendations.

- Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statement being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. We believe the reportable condition described above is a material weakness.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carpenter, Mountjoy & Bressler, PSC

Audit fieldwork completed -
September 23, 2004

